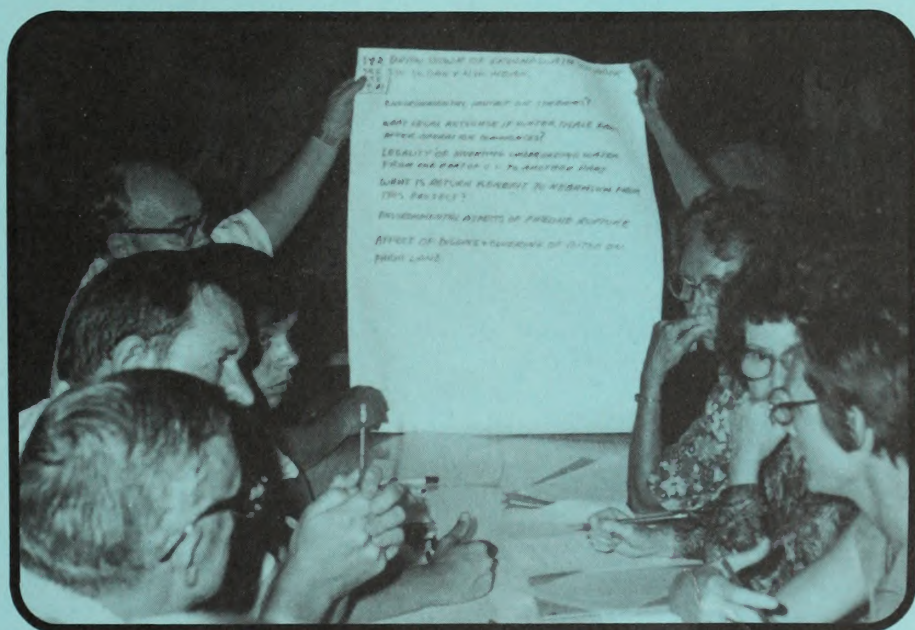




ETSI COAL SLURRY PIPELINE PROPOSAL :

A REPORT ON PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN IDENTIFICATION OF THE ISSUES



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ETSI COAL SLURRY PIPELINE PROPOSAL:

A REPORT ON PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN
IDENTIFICATION OF THE ISSUES

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Special Projects Staff *Team*
Denver, Colorado

November 16, 1979

ELK HARBOR
D-5524, Building 50
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Denver, CO 80225-0047

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Introduction

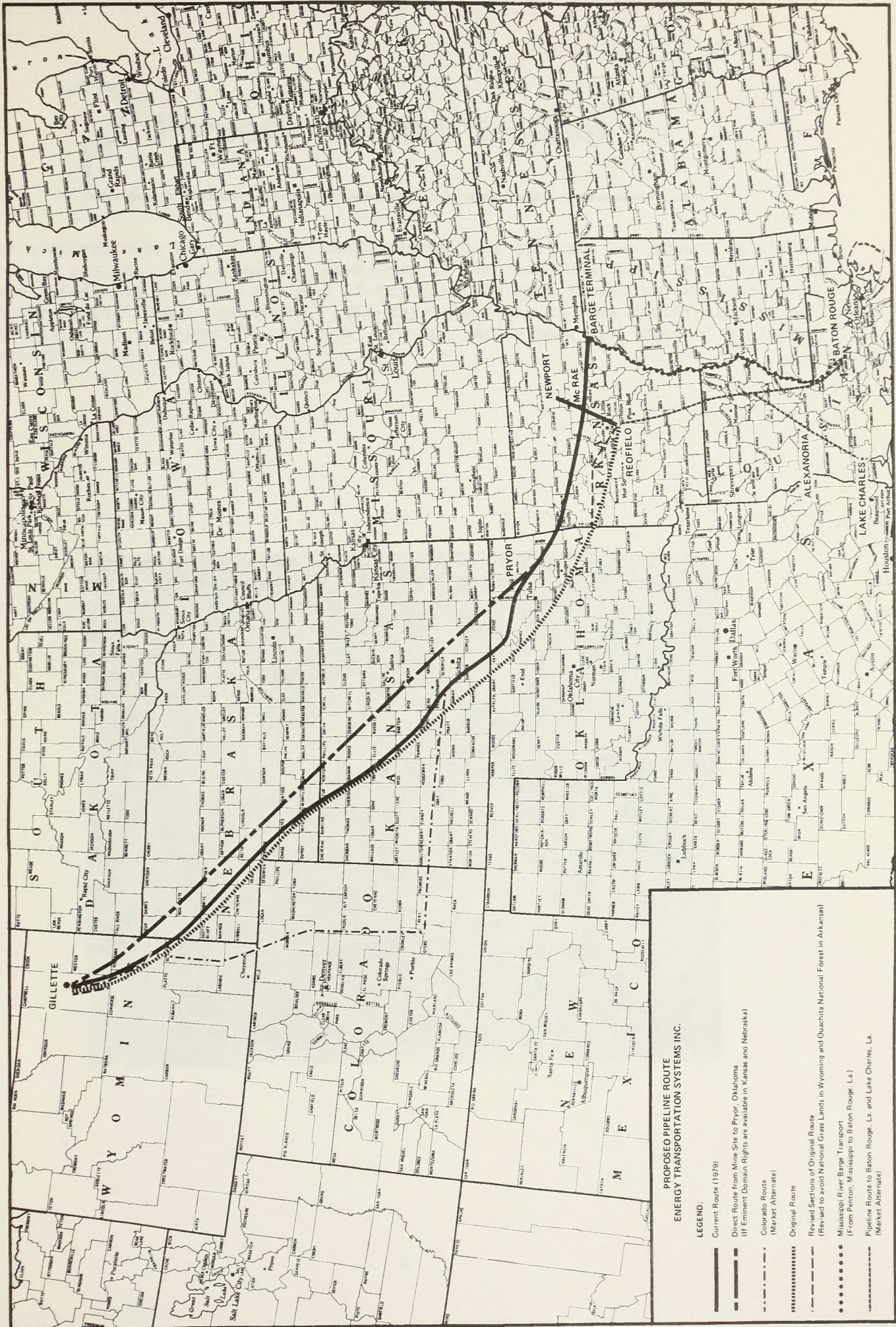
Energy Transportation Systems, Incorporated (ETSI) is proposing to construct and operate a 1,300-mile pipeline which would carry a coal-water mixture, or slurry, from the Powder River Basin of Wyoming to locations in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana (Map 1). The coal and water would be separated at several locations, so the coal could be used for generating electrical power.

In order to construct the line, ETSI is required to obtain a right-of-way permit to pass through approximately 31 miles of public land in Wyoming. This land is administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. Approval to cross several navigable streams and rivers must be obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Before the Federal government approves or disapproves an application of this type, an environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared. EIS's are written to insure that Federal officials have sound information on the foreseeable consequences of the proposal before a decision is reached. BLM has been designated as the Federal agency responsible for preparing an environmental impact statement (EIS) on the proposed pipeline. The Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Geological Survey will also participate in the preparation of the EIS.

The first step in preparing an EIS is called "scoping." The scope of an EIS is the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be included in the document. The purpose of scoping is to determine the significant issues related to a proposed action which should be included in the EIS. Scoping is designed to reduce some of the past inefficiencies associated with EIS preparation. Its basic goal is to make environmental impact statements more meaningful and useful to persons in the Federal government who must make decisions on the proposal, as well as to the people who may be affected by approval or disapproval of the proposal or its alternatives.

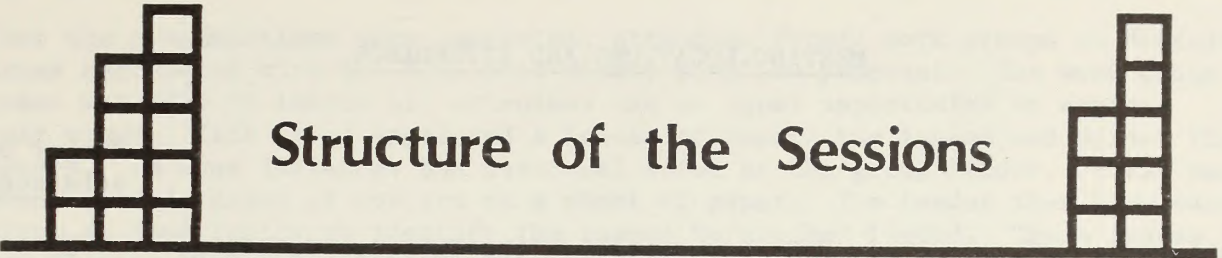
MAP 1
GENERAL LOCATION



Purpose of the Sessions

The meetings were conducted to involve interested citizens and groups in the EIS scoping process. The question considered at each was "What are the major issues associated with the proposed coal slurry pipeline that should be examined in an environmental impact statement." The object was not to seek public support or opposition to the proposed pipeline, but rather to hear the concerns of interested citizens.





Structure of the Sessions

Planning

Design of the issue identification process began in the early summer of 1979. State government officials in all States crossed or affected by the proposed ETSI coal slurry pipeline route and a major alternative route were contacted by BLM. These officials were asked whether it would be appropriate to hold a scoping (issue identification) session or sessions in their respective States.

As a result, public scoping sessions were planned for nine communities in seven States. Generally, they were located along the route of the proposed pipeline (and an alternative) from its origin near Gillette, Wyoming, to coal delivery points in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. These communities are listed in Table 1.

Attendance

An announcement/invitation to attend the meetings was distributed to newspapers and radio and television stations in and near the selected communities. Information on the sessions was also sent to Federal and State government organizations and to other groups that were potentially interested in the EIS process.

Average attendance at the meetings was 52. There was, however, great variation in the attendance at the various locations. Total attendance for all nine sessions was 469. See Table 1 for specific attendance figures for each meeting.

Presentations

All meetings had a similar agenda. BLM representatives gave presentations on the components of an environmental impact statement, the scoping process, the process which will be used in the decision to issue or deny right-of-way, and the ETSI proposal (in several locations this presentation was made by an ETSI representative). The presentations were illustrated with overhead slides and were followed by a question and answer period. This part of the program typically lasted between forty-five minutes and an hour. An information package covering the major points presented was given to all participants.

TABLE 1

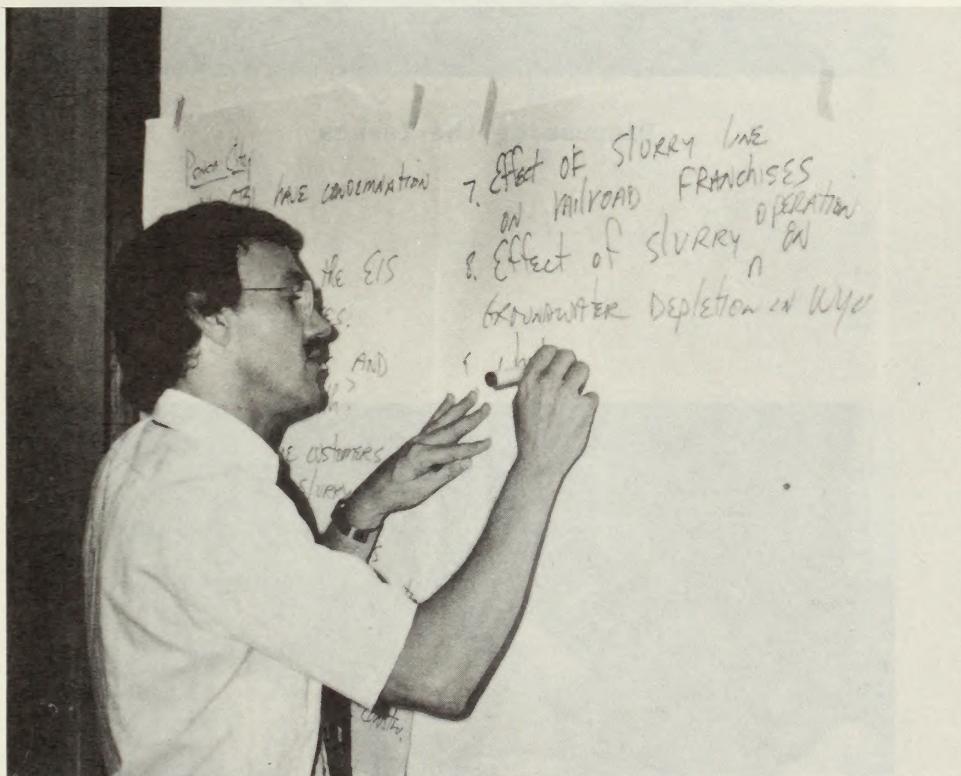
MEETING LOCATIONS AND ATTENDANCE

		<u>Number of Attendees</u>
Washington, D.C.	U.S. Department of the Interior Building (June 21, 1979)	28*
Cheyenne, Wyoming	Hitching Post Motel (August 7, 1979)	25
Gillette, Wyoming	Ramada Inn (August 9, 1979)	34
Denver, Colorado	Denver Community Progress Center (August 20, 1979)	21
Ponca City, Oklahoma	Public Safety Center (August 21, 1979)	12
Pryor, Oklahoma	Graham Community Building (August 22, 1979)	27
Little Rock, Arkansas	Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Building (August 23, 1979)	34
Hernando, Mississippi	De Soto County Courthouse (August 27, 1979)	22
Vidalia, Louisiana	Concordia Parish Police Building (August 28, 1979)	9
Alliance, Nebraska	Alliance High School (August 29, 1979)	<u>285</u> 469
Edgemont, South Dakota	Edgemont High School (October 10, 1979)	230*
	TOTAL	<u><u>727</u></u>

*The work group process was not part of this meeting.

Work Groups

After the presentations were completed, attendees formed work groups to discuss issues associated with the ETSI coal slurry pipeline proposal. The work group format was used to insure all attendees had an equal opportunity to express their views. Each group appointed a leader to record the issues and direct the process. In some instances BLM personnel acted as the group leader. First each person listed issues of concern on a sheet of paper. The leader then gave each person an opportunity to identify the issues he/she had listed. These issues were written listed on a large sheet of paper for the entire group to discuss. After all issues had been discussed, each person listed on a ballot the three issues he/she felt were most significant. These ballots and the group issue sheets were collected at the conclusion of the meeting. A list of the issues developed by each work group is found in Appendix 1. Table 2 shows 248 of the 469 persons attending the scoping meetings participated in a work group or at least handed in a ballot. The group issue lists and "voting" results were used in scoping the EIS.



Identifying Concerns



Discussing the Issues

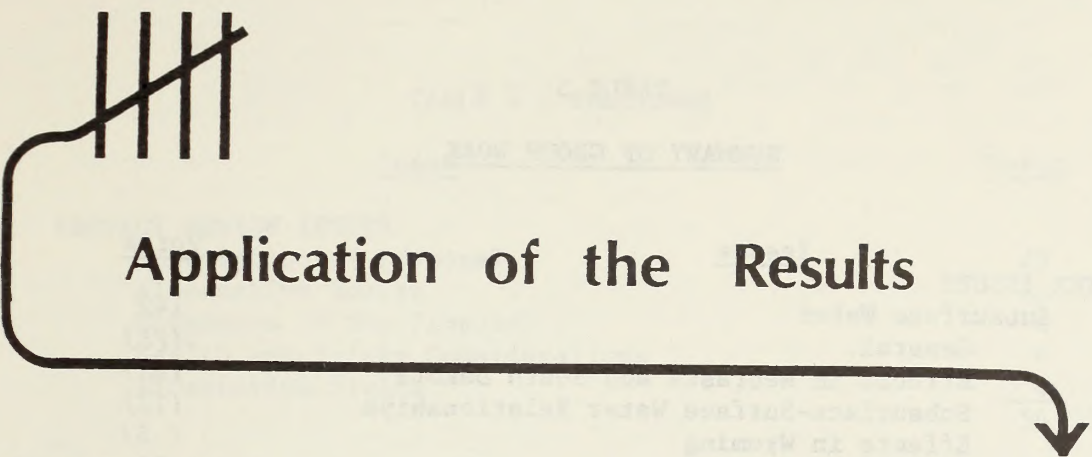


Voting for Three Issues

TABLE 2

WORK GROUP PARTICIPATION

	<u>Number of Attendees</u>	<u>Number of Individual Ballots Received</u>	<u>Number of Work Groups</u>	<u>Total Number of Issued Identified</u>
Cheyenne	25	14	3	25
Gillette	34	29	5	49
Denver	21	13	2	34
Ponca City	12	11	1	18
Pryor	27	16	2	39
Little Rock	34	18	2	31
Hernando	22	14	2	29
Vidalia	9	9	1	21
Alliance	285	124	14	143
	—	—	—	—
Total	469	248	32	389



Application of the Results

Analysis Procedures

The analysis of the "voting" was completed in the following manner:

1. Items from each work group list, regardless of the number of votes received, were separated into eight major issue groups: water, socioeconomic, environmental, project design, other coal transportation modes, rupture and spill, energy efficiency, and administrative. A total of 389 items were classified. Those that did not receive any votes were eliminated from further analysis.
2. Similar issues were combined into a single issue description. The votes were then tabulated for the combined issue. Similar combined issues were grouped under subheadings and votes were tabulated. The organization of the items into groups and subgroups was subjective, so it is likely that other approaches to classifying the items would result in a slightly different outline.
3. Combined issues, subgroups, and major groups were then listed according to number of votes received to show relative levels of concern and interest.

Summary of Group Work

As discussed above, issues raised by the various work groups were classified, and the number of votes for all issues included within a grouping was tabulated. A summary of this data is found in Table 3. Appendix 2 is a more detailed listing of the specific issue raised, the group who raised it, and the number of votes it received during the balloting.

In addition to the nine meetings sponsored by BLM, scoping meetings were held in Washington, D.C., on June 21, 1979, and in Edgemont, South Dakota, on October 10, 1979. The meeting in Washington involved 28 persons from Federal agencies. No private citizens were included. The South Dakota meeting was sponsored and conducted by the South Dakota Department of Water and Natural Resources. Bureau of Land Management, Woodward-Clyde Consultants, and ETSI personnel made presentations at this meeting. Approximately 230 people from Edgemont and surrounding areas attended. Although no work group sessions or balloting were included in either of these meetings, major issues raised during the general discussion period were recorded and considered in scoping the EIS.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF GROUP WORK

	<u>Issues</u>	<u>Votes</u>
WATER ISSUES		
	Subsurface Water	142
	General	(78)
	Effects in Nebraska and South Dakota	(48)
	Subsurface-Surface Water Relationships	(11)
	Effects in Wyoming	(5)
	General	26
	Water Rights	25
	Alternate Sources of Water	23
	Water Recycling	19
	Water Quality	19
	At Delivery Points	(14)
	At Source	(5)
	Wetlands and Stream Crossings	9
	Effects on Flood Control Structures	6
	Interbasin Transfer of Water	5
	Alternative Uses of Water	1
		<u>270</u> TOTAL
SOCIOECONOMIC ISSUES		
	Employment Effects	48
	Local Socioeconomic Concerns	51
	Cost Effectiveness	35
	Landowner Rights and Eminent Domain	20
	Construction Impacts	12
	Slurry Proposal as Precedent Setting	10
	Slurry Proposal vs. Local Sources of Energy	9
	Taxation and Revenues	5
	Demand for Coal	4
		<u>194</u> TOTAL
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES		
	General	32
	Fish and Wildlife	21
	Habitat	(9)
	Populations	(8)
	Threatened and Endangered Species	(4)
	Reclamation	16
	Agriculture	12
	Archeological	6
	Land Use	4
	Coal Dust	4
	Noise	1
		<u>96</u> TOTAL

TABLE 3 - continued

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Votes</u>
PROJECT DESIGN ISSUES	
Description of Proposal	29
Alternative Routes	13
Economics of the Proposal	6
Health and Safety Considerations	4
Alternative Fluids	2
	<hr/> 54 TOTAL
OTHER COAL TRANSPORTATION MODES ISSUES	
Slurry-Other Mode Comparisons	30
Slurry-Rail Comparisons	12
	<hr/> 42 TOTAL
RUPTURE AND SPILL ISSUES	30 TOTAL
ENERGY EFFICIENCY ISSUES	29 TOTAL
ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES	
Conduct of the Assessment	(5)
Legal Issues	(5)
	<hr/> 10 TOTAL

Numerous written submissions voicing concerns related to the proposal were received. Those which only expressed opinions for or against the proposal without identifying specific areas of concern could not be used in the scoping process. Those which identified specific issues to be studied were considered in the scoping process and are summarized in Appendix 3. They were not included in the tabulation of the nine work group meetings.

EIS Scope

The key participants involved in preparing the EIS determined its scope using the data gathered at the nine scoping meetings, notes from the South Dakota and Washington meetings, and the written submissions. At this meeting, ETSI requested two changes in the proposal: (1) the maximum pipeline diameter be increased from 35" to 42"; and (2) the proposed route involve transport by pipeline only rather than by pipeline and barge. The diameter change involves no change in the amount of water they propose to withdraw from the Madison Formation. The change will enable the pipeline to carry 34.6 million instead of 25 million tons of coal per year without changing the amount of water withdrawn. The originally proposed pipeline/barge route will be studied as an alternative.

The EIS will place the most emphasis on the following issue topics: water, socioeconomics, energy efficiency, and rupture/spills. The major alternatives which will be assessed include three transportation modes (all railroad, railroad plus barge, and slurry pipeline plus barge); two pipeline routes (direct [eminent domain] and Colorado short route [Nebraska bypass]); and two water sources (Oahe Reservoir and recycle and use of Mississippi River water).

The EIS will cover the impact from the time the coal is mined until it is delivered to the using utilities. The phases to be assessed are construction, operation and maintenance, and abandonment. The project facilities to be considered include: water well field and all necessary facilities; water pipelines; water pump stations and associated facilities; slurry preparation plants and associated facilities; slurry lines; slurry pump stations and associated facilities; dewatering facilities; barge facilities; and barge traffic.

Other items will also be covered in the EIS, but in less detail than the major issues and alternatives.

The scope of the major issues follows:

-Water. Major emphasis will be given to ground water use and its related impacts. This will involve a complete analysis of the hydrologic aspects of use of water from the Madison Formation. Major and minor impacts will be traced and analyzed to their end point, regardless of significance and location. Particular attention will be given to Wyoming, South Dakota, and Nebraska. The possible impact of line construction across ground water aquifers will also be investigated.

The analysis of surface water impacts, including quality, will center on the river crossings, dewatering, and barge facilities. The major issues on surface water revolve around stream crossings.

The floodplain impacts will be handled in a generic fashion. Floodplains will not be delineated. Locations of pump stations will be checked to determine if they lie within a floodplain, and location impacts will be assessed.

-Socioeconomic. Parameters for the socioeconomic analysis will center on using the base case, i.e., 34.6 million tons of coal per year. The major sub-issues revolve around long-term jobs and future water users. Secondary concerns appear to be construction impacts and effects from the cost of slurry coal delivery vs. railroad delivery on the consumer.

If the assessment of hydrologic impacts indicates a reduction of water flow, the socioeconomic analysis will assess this impact on existing, continuing, and known future projects utilizing or planning to utilize Madison Formation water.

The local and regional impacts of pipeline and railroad proposals and alternatives will be assessed and documented.

The assessment will deal with the effect of increased taxes in the States crossed by the pipeline. The tracking of impacts will stop at the delivery cost of coal. Tracking of effects beyond that point is not possible because of the numerous variables involved in setting utility rate structures.

The major emphasis on analysis of construction impacts will be placed in Wyoming. Construction impacts along the line will not require much analysis or documentation. The analysis will be thorough enough to insure that no significant impacts are overlooked. Based on construction detail such as location of spreads, a selection of probable towns for crew locations will be made so possible impacts can be determined.

In addition to the coal slurry mode of transport, two alternative transportation modes will be considered with the possibility that one will be deleted if it can be shown that there are no major differences in impacts. The two alternatives, rail and rail-barge, are defined as follows:

- Rail will be all rail transport from the mine to the utility plus short-haul barge where necessary.
- Rail-barge will include long-haul barge transport plus rail and possibly short-haul barge where necessary.

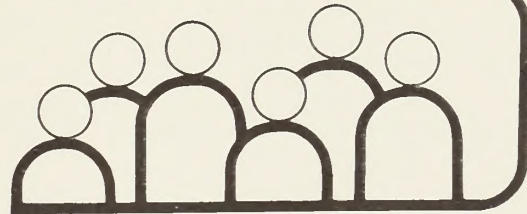
-Energy Efficiency. The energy efficiency of the proposal and all combinations of alternatives will be assessed. In order to have a comparable base for comparison of all alternatives, only operating efficiency will be assessed. Construction energy requirements will not be considered. This is because some alternatives do not require major construction, since the basic facilities are already in place. The major issue raised during the scoping process concerned which system was most efficient in delivering coal to the indicated markets.

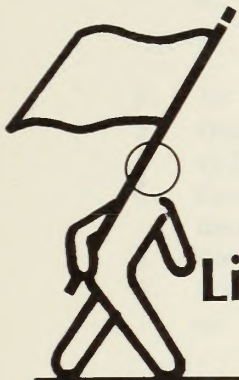
-Ruptures and Spills. This section will assess the direct consequences of a rupture and spill. A worst case analysis will be prepared using the maximum amount of spill that could occur from a total rupture. Several on-land and in-water scenarios will be assessed. The selection of the scenarios will be based on various environmental factors, e.g., land status, scenic rivers, critical habitat, etc.

This section will also include the analysis of indirect impacts of a rupture, i.e., effect on the rest of the line, repair and start up operations.



Appendix





List of Issues Raised by Group

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF ISSUES RAISED BY GROUP

Note: * indicates this item did not receive any votes when group members were asked to select the 3 most significant issues identified.

Cheyenne Group 1

1. Madison Formation
 - a. deep water
 - b. groundwater
 - c. springs in Black Hills
 - d. streams and rivers fed by Madison
 - e. flowing of artesian wells
2. Is the Madison a form of recharge to Lakota and Dakota Sandstone?
3. Considerations of alternative sources for ETSI pipeline, e.g., saline water near Gillette, sewage effluent, etc.
4. Consideration given to recycling water after slurry reaches destination.
5. How will ETSI dispose of water at the barge terminals?
6. Non-partisan comparative study of transportation by various modes.
 - a. W/consideration to overall economic effects - consumer, capital markets.
 - b. W/consideration to the most energy efficient mode of transportation.
7. Impacts of the construction of the slurry line on individual land-owners as well as municipalities.
8. Detailed study of proposed reclamation procedures and plans.

Cheyenne Group 2

1. Water
2. Environment
3. Emergency reservoirs - beneficial effects, e.g., recreation
4. Economic impacts
 - a. alternate modes of coal transport
 - b. employment
 - c. taxation
 - d. Wyoming benefits of end-use?
5. Need for coal? (This coal, other coal, other energy sources.)

Cheyenne Group 3

1. Impact on water - feasibility of return (1 line?)
- * 2. Impact on other transportation modes
3. Impact of export of coal vs. conversion locally
- * 4. Bond amount - % of construction costs
5. Reclamation plan
 - of right of way
 - all facilities and roads
 - amount of land disturbed
 - Species
6. Critical habitat
 - endangered species
7. Socioeconomic impact of construction
 - all services
 - cumulative
- * 8. Secondary impact - socioeconomic
9. Recharge of aquifer
 - complete and possible
10. Impact of 2 year time to prepare EIS
- * 11. Alternative use for water and sources
- * 12. Why limit to only consider transportation mode

Gillette Group 1

R.R. vs. Pipelines

1. Pollution from increased rail transport of coal
2. Increase of oil imports - increased use by locomotives
3. Particulates control - from coal - open car transport
4. Congestion from increased rail traffic
5. Pipeline help stabilize power production costs - stabilize economy
6. Relative energy efficiency of pipeline
7. Socioeconomic impacts of railroad employment
8. Surface land disturbance - pipeline returned to previous use
9. Construction impacts of new construction

Groundwater Impacts

10. Water withdrawal impacts on Madison Formation
 - Potable water sources availability - loss of artesian head recharge rate
 - Agricultural uses
 - Increase recharge rate of Madison may decrease recharge of shallower aquifers
11. Alternate Sources of Water
 - mine dewatering
 - sewage
 - Oahe Reservoir

Gillette Group 2

1. Alternate sources of water
- * 2. Alternate modes of transportation
3. State and federal coordination
4. Rejustification cost benefit analysis (cost of imported coal)
5. Effect of pumping on younger geologic formations
6. Why waste potable water
7. Can rail handle physically, the quantity of coal to be shipped needed in the future with benefit?
- * 8. Can a cease and desist order be accomplished?
9. Energy used by pipeline vs. rail

Gillette Group 3

1. Wyoming water right control
- * 2. Economic impact, i.e., property taxes, employment
3. Public protection of individual and municipal water rights
4. Quantify changes in water levels of all aquifers
5. Additional people in an already impacted area (Campbell Co. particularly)
6. Without pipeline, what are the alternative means of transporting the total coal production capacity?
- * 7. Social impacts (construction and operation phases) with respect to other projects
- * 8. Area occupied by pipeline; effects of a break in pipeline system
9. Identification and consideration of alternate sources of water
10. Loss of wildlife habitat quality and quantity

Gillette Group 4

1. Effects on Madison aquifer
2. Can H₂O be recycled?
3. Take pipeline to where H₂O is
4. Effect on future H₂O projects
5. Will alternative transport methods be evaluated? - cumulative impact on other systems
6. What will be the effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat of pipeline, associated facilities, and population increase?
7. Restoration of natural habitat
8. Effect on agriculture
- * 9. Consideration of pollution from trains
- * 10. How will ash and sulfur be returned to mines?
11. Will energy cost of alternative transport methods be considered?
12. Socioeconomic impacts
13. Mitigation for losses to wildlife and wildlife habitat?

Gillette Group 6

1. Water - Alternative sources or tradeoffs
- * 2. High energy use
3. Alternative transportation of coal
4. Competition for railroads
5. Socioeconomic impacts on route (construction)
- * 6. Economic impact on railroads

Denver Group 1

1. Uncertainty of capacity of Madison Formation.
2. Ability of railroad to handle increased coal production.
3. Analysis of cost effectiveness of moving coal by railroad or pipeline.
4. Engineering feasibility of ETSI pipeline.
- * 5. Energy budget to deliver coal.
6. Socio-economic effects during construction.
7. Environmental impacts - Incremental differences between railroad - Slurry and no slurry pipeline (25 million tons of coal)
8. Cumulative and inducing effects of additional pipelines.
9. Effect of utilizing the Madison on water supply of other states - both surface and subsurface.
10. Would Colorado water rights be sought eventually for the project?
11. Health and safety measures to be incorporated into construction and operation of the pipeline.
- * 12. Spills? Analysis of Black Mesa spill?
13. Feasibility of recycling of the water.
14. Effect of pipeline on railroad jobs.
- * 15. Regulatory restrictions on future coal slurry lines.

Denver Group 2

1. Cost/benefit analysis relative to alternate modes (including need for coal at site).
- * 2. How much water is removed from Wyoming?
3. Protection of recreational, cultural, and natural resources.
4. Flexibility regarding additional coal (possible expansion).
5. Associated impacts at terminals (barge traffic, spills, etc.)
6. Impact of removing water from non-renewable aquifer (economic and environmental).
- * 7. Additional energy required to process coal through slurry.
8. Alternative uses of water.
9. Water discharges at intermediate terminals.
10. Alternatives (to water) mediums for slurry (oil, ethanol, fluidized bed,).
- * 11. Comparison of slurry jobs and railroad jobs.
12. Serious consideration on the necessity of a Colorado alternative.
- * 13. Need for coal at destination.
- * 14. Land uses impacts along the corridor (e.g., the Sandhills).
- * 15. Safety of the system (check valves, ...).

16. Precedent of this pipeline relative to future ones?
17. Effects of Madison drawdown on recharge areas (Black Hills, Big Horns, ...).
18. Alternative sources of water.
19. Possibility of a closed water system.

Ponca City Group 1

1. Will ETSI have condemnation rights?
- * 2. BIA use of the EIS for its purposes.
3. Likelihood of spills and how dealt with?
4. Who are the customers of the coal slurry line?
5. Effect on energy uses of the system should operation desist (be interrupted)?
6. Impact on railroads after use of excess rail equipment after construction.
7. Effect of slurry line on railroad's common carrier obligations.
8. Effect of slurry operation on groundwater depletion in Wyoming.
9. What savings are guaranteed by ETSI to the consumer? (reference Grand River Dam Auth.)
10. Guarantees that water discharge would be handled in an environmentally acceptable way.
- *11. Availability of barges for trans. (also rates.)
12. Effects of Oklahoma coal industry (employment, market competition, etc...).
13. Energy efficiency of this proposal compared to other modes of transport.
- *14. Coping with erosion.
15. What grade must be maintained by slurry line?
- *16. Disposal of non-water by-products.
17. Level and pitch of noise at pumping stations.
- *18. Effect of slurry line relative to crossing natural gas lines in particular (Center pivot irrigation and flood irrigation (state statutes)).

Pryor Group 1

1. Labor force needed for construction and operation.
2. Tax revenues broken down more definitively.
3. Detailed comparisons of alternate transport systems.
4. Method of selecting and ranking alternate routes.
5. Cost comparison of delivered coal compared to alternates.
- * 6. Comparison of alternate slurry medias.
7. Secondary socio-economic and "other" growth impacts.
8. Effects on surface and subsurface water quality.
9. Maintenance and safety commitments during operation.
10. Concern for adequate and appropriate mitigation.
11. Criteria for reconnaissance vs. on site environmental inventory.
- *12. Concern for retrievability of coal if spilled in a reservoir system.
13. Weighting and ranking methodology for comparing tangibles.

Pryor Group 2

1. Water disposal at power plants (How?)
- * 2. How abrasive is the slurry and how will it affect the pipeline?
3. Cost/benefit comparison of transporting coal in a slurry pipeline vs. railroad.
- * 4. Estimated life of coal reserves at the pipeline source.
5. Impacts to fish and wildlife habitat in Oklahoma.
6. Time of notification of right-of-way crossing to private owners.
- * 7. Width of permanent right-of-way.
8. Potential multiple uses of the right-of-way.
- * 9. How is the coal supply controlled at the power plants (i.e., continuous or intermittent)?
10. Power consumption by each pumping station.
11. Economic effects of installations (e.g., dewatering facilities) on surrounding communities.
12. Does the coal dust have any explosive qualities at the terminal?
- * 13. How feasible is it to move the pipeline to avoid sensitive habitat?
14. Energy budget comparison for various transportation modes.
15. What are the reclamation procedures along the pipeline?
16. What provisions are made for pipeline maintenance?
17. What are spill monitoring and clean up provisions?
18. Will the pipeline be constructed to transport other types of commodities (e.g., crude oil)?
- * 19. What construction techniques will be used for stream crossings?
20. Spontaneous combustion characteristics of slurry delivered coal vs. railroad delivered coal.
- * 21. Does ETSI have the resources to start and complete this project?
22. What is the quality of the water for the pipeline at the source?
23. Will they comply with the 1970 Pipeline Safety Act and the construction standards of OSHA?
- * 24. What pressure will the slurry be pumped?
- * 25. What are pumping station locations with respect to Pryor, OK?
26. How many at grade railroad crossings would there be if the coal were delivered to the same end points as the slurry?

Little Rock Group 1

1. Why aren't dump ponds required now?
2. Economic, environmental and political issues weighed against alternatives.
3. Pipeline corrosion and abrasion.
4. Water quality - state waters.
 - a. Also land in Arkansas
- * 5. Operation and construction impacts especially wetlands and river crossings.
6. Identify pollutants required to be taken out. (also those left in.)
7. Cost comparison vis a vis railroads.
8. Spill liability.
- * 9. Document historical data - Especially for construction impacts.
10. Energy need vs. economic and environmental effects.

11. Social issues (secondary impacts).
12. Cultural resources.
- *13. Agriculture - Amount of land (prime) taken out of cultivation.
- *14. Groundwater impacts.
15. Coal dust? If so, how much and its effects.
16. Use Arkansas River instead of Mississippi River to transport coal from Tulsa.

Little Rock Group 2

1. Maintenance of air, water, land environmental quality standards.
2. What will be done with the water from the slurry in Arkansas? (How will it be dealt with?)
3. Impact on historical and archaeological sites.
4. Economic aspects of the project (e.g., funding, profits).
5. How will this project affect other modes of coal transportation?
6. How will this project impact navigable waters?
7. Potential impacts on threatened and endangered species.
8. Is there a conflict with the Bull Cr. water supply project?
9. Conservation of natural resource during construction, operation, and maintenance of this project.
10. What type of river crossing construction will be used?
11. Spill safety concerns at the site of a water crossing.
- *12. Do "we" need WY coal in the mid-south?
13. What are the factors affecting route selection?
- *14. Will the route be moved if cultural resources are affected?
15. Socioeconomic impacts on local communities in Arkansas.

Hernando Group 1

1. Land use concern for areas used for barge and dewatering facilities (at Penton).
2. Air and Water Quality concerns.
3. Agricultural land use conflicts.
4. Will the pipeline be used to export U.S. natural resources out of the country?
5. Impacts of project construction on drainages and flood control areas (i.e., using the Arkansas river system, crossing the Mississippi River).
6. Impacts to ecology of western states crossed by the pipeline.
7. Concern for spills in Mississippi River (and other waterways along the route(s).)
8. Is there coordination with a multimodal corridor from Kansas City to Brunswick, GA?
9. Cost comparison between using western coal and local lignite.
10. Concern for wetlands reclamation in LA.
11. Potential damage to levees from pipeline construction (esp. Miss.).
12. Housing and public facility concerns at barge facility during construction.

Hernando Group 2

1. Economic Impacts of ETSI vs. Mississippi Coal--both with respect to both jobs and sale to others.
2. Water use for agricultural rather than transportation purposes.
3. Effects of proposal on fish and wildlife in Mississippi.
 - a. All states involved.
4. Social, cultural, and economic effects of the proposal for Miss.
- * 5. Water storage and return via ETSI pipeline.
- * 6. Who will pay for the project?
7. Impacts on tax structure (revenues and expenditures)-DeSoto County.
8. Evaluate effects on levees and other public works projects (Miss.)
 - a. Entire route
- * 9. Thermal discharge to Mississippi River--effects?
- *10. Aesthetics of coal piles or structures.
- *11. Possible flood effects--permits and landfill, dikes, etc.
- *12. International implications--Export possible?
- *13. Floodplain management--USACE.
- *14. Water about displaced agrarian labor?
15. Economics of rail vs. ETSI proposal.
- *16. Labor force--Union (open shop, closed shop, or what?)--local?
17. Spills or pipeline rupture (margin of safety on operation).

Vidalia Group 1

1. Route of the pipeline relative to wetlands--possible effects?
2. Competition of coal as an energy source in Louisiana.
- * 3. Impacts on scenic river crossings, particularly mitigation.
4. Scheduling reviews by various (state, fed, and local,...) agencies in a coordinated manner.
5. Compliance with Clean Water Act, particularly Sec. 404(b) evaluations.
6. Effects (direct... initial construction... and induced) on fish and wildlife habitat).
7. Potential economic effects of slurry line in Louisiana.
8. Energy efficiency by source of slurry line relative to other modes (railroads, barge,...)
9. Possible cumulative effects of this line (other facilities).
- *10. Effects on habitat of threatened and endangered species.
11. What alternative transport fluids are being considered?
12. Consideration of alternative design/construction alternatives.
13. Regulatory compliance--levees (state and local).
14. Transport of water across hydrological units (arid--wet)-Wyoming.
15. Dewatering and water quality--contamination.
16. Maintenance and operation impacts on fish/wildlife (herbicides).
17. Alternative, specific routes.
- *18. Volume of coal to LA.
- *19. Disruptions of surface hydrological patterns--post-restoration.
20. Economic competition of slurry with railroads.
21. Possibility of above-ground construction in specific sensitive areas.

Alliance Groups 1 & 3

1. For people in the path of the slurry line, like the destruction of all vegetation 100' necessary to bury a 38" pipeline may in the hills area not vegetate in the next 50 years partially because it is in line with prevailing winds.
2. With a ditch across a person's land how are you going to use gravity irrigation?
3. Aquifer depletion.
4. Water and jobs in this county--jobs in Alliance area and State of Nebraska.
5. What affect the using of water out of the Madison formation has on Nebraska water.
6. The financial stability of the U.S. rail industry is at crossroads. Rising coal traffic represents the RR industry's best hopes for a source of major new revenue. What effect would coal slurry pipeline have on the economic survival of the industry?
7. Will removal of water in Madison formation affect Hatcreek, Niobrara, and North Platte?
8. As a landowner in Red Willow County, I am concerned about the water to be used for this pipeline. Domestic wells are already drying up in many parts of the state and without question the use of Madison formation water will affect irrigation and domestic wells.
9. How does the energy requirements for coal slurry compare to railroad coal unit trains.

Alliance Groups 2 & 4

1. Water--Long range impact on Box Butte County and western Nebraska.
2. Labor--Loss of jobs.
3. Results in break in pipe?
4. Subsidized by Kansas-Nebraska Gas.
5. Present transportation adequate.
6. Not environmentally sound in rangeland, farmland, and sand hills.
7. 50 year life of pipeline too long.
8. Loss of usable energy after going through pipeline.
9. Allow government to give an unfair advantage to any one transportation system.
10. In the event the pipeline is approved the area benefiting from the use of the coal should supply the necessary water!!

Alliance Groups 5 & 7

1. Water Supply Impacts: Long & Short Term
 - a. Effect on local groundwater supplies
 - b. Analysis of Madison Formation impacts
 - c. Cumulative impacts on water supply
 - d. Water export from semi-arid to humid area
 - e. Ag. impacts, human consumption, wetlands, recreation, wildlife

2. Economic Impacts
 - a. Jobs lost on RRs
 - b. Effects on existing transport systems
 - c. Examine alternative in economic sense
3. General Environmental Impacts
 - a. Handling cleanups
 - b. Restoration of disturbed areas
 - c. Project shutdown due to unforeseen impacts unrelated to 3c

Alliance Groups 6 & 8

1. Drawdown of groundwater from under southwestern South Dakota and northwestern Nebraska.
2. Environmental impact on streams.
3. What legal recourse, if water table falls, after operation commences?
4. Legality of diverting underground water from one part of U.S. to another part.
5. What is return benefit to Nebraska from this project?
6. Environmental aspects of pipeline rupture.
7. Effect of digging and covering of ditch on
- * 8. Farm land
9. Economic impact (negative)

Alliance Groups 9 & 11

1. Water
 - Depletion of local and area
 - Return water to starting point and surrounding areas
 - Recharge of Madison Basin
 - Water control by states legal control (loss of water control)
 - Possible interconnection of aquifers
 - Yield of Madison to all streams
2. Negative Economical Impact
 - Transportation loss
 - Railroad employment
 - Truckers employment
 - Loss of tax revenue
 - Economic disruption due to construction of pipeline
 - Loss of railroad rightway
3. Scar of the land
 - Construction
 - Rupture of line
 - Damage to property
 - Possible contamination of streams due to rupture
 - Compensation for loss to property due to rupture
 - Emergency measures in case of rupture
 - Who the hell is responsible for control of pipeline?
 - If more pipelines are considered are they considered on own merit?

Alliance Groups 10 & 12

- * 1. Health and safety of pipeline vs. other coal moving techniques.
- 2. Loss of jobs (railroads).
- 3. Use of eminent domain in the face of Nebraska public opinion.
- * 4. Economic and social impact of construction on small communities (boom-bust).
- 5. Water-depletion of underground resources.
- 6. Impact on Madison Formation as future source of water.
- 7. Impact on total railroad service and employment.
- 8. Agricultural impact.
- 9. Food costs as the result of loss of irrigated land.
- *10. Impact on topsoil.
- 11. Rupture or pump failure.
- 12. Precedent of permitting this slurry.
- 13. Loss or change of water related projects, i.e., abandoning reservoirs.
- *14. The reliability of impact studies--study of ultimate risks (China syndrome).

Alliance Groups 13 & 15

- 1. Require extensive study of Madison
 - a. Where does recharge go?
 - b. Support of other formations
- 2. Require alternative sources of water or flow agent
 - a. Replace gallon for gallon water pumped.
- 3. What economic effect of all land deprived of water
 - a. Who controls ETSI wells?
- 4. Adverse employment impact.
- * 5. If RRs suffer loss of revenue you lose a relatively energy efficient national transportation system.
- 6. Adverse economics for Nebraska.
- 7. Cost-benefit analysis for whole country--not just one group. Compensation for groups that suffer losses.
- 8. Analysis of energy used to transport coal.

Alliance Groups 14 & 16

- 1. What will be the impact on our water from the Madison formation?
How will the people be compensated?
- 2. Are they going to reclaim and restore the right-of-way?
- 3. What effect on the economic area?
- * 4. How will this water be used ultimately after the coal is removed?
- 5. What will the effect of ETSI communicative requirements be on available frequency spectrums?
- 6. Will ETSI guarantee us a usable source of water if water table falls due to ETSI pumping?
- * 7. Is there going to be an on-going study conducted if and when this project is in operation similar to what is being done now?

8. Is it environmentally as well as economically feasible project compared to alternatives such as hydro-electric plants or transporting energy via electrically conducted lines?
9. What justification for building the pipeline? (money, civic good, etc.)
- *10. How will ETSI compensate the state or communities after the 18 month construction period is finished?

Alliance Groups 17 & 19

1. Why do we need ETSI to move coal?
2. Potential of environmental damage
 - a. 100 ft. wide scar
 - b. Potential subterranean pollution
3. Economic damage to cities and towns and communities with railroad jobs
4. Water for agriculture
- * 5. Who determines and monitors water levels?
6. Environmental impact to wildlife from sludge ponds
7. What effect will withdrawal of water from Madison Formation have on ground water level in Nebraska and sand hills?
- * 8. Will this set a future precedent on water and further pipeline construction?
- * 9. Taxation problems: tax per mile of pipeline or on revenue generated by company
10. What is the advantage of coal slurry over railroad?
11. What will happen to coal slurry pipeline after coal fields dry up?
12. Will all utility companies be able to use the same coal out of the same pipeline or will different states have different requirements?
13. Is it more economical to ship coal by pipeline?
14. Pump water up from other source.
15. Potential loss of energy through pumping through pipeline.

Alliance Groups 18 & 20

1. Economic impact on NE area (employment)
2. Effect on groundwater level supply
3. Validity of recharge amount
- * 4. Where is the extra water to come from if and when needed (initial thrust?)
5. Cost of cleaning to cost of recycling
6. Fragile environment--restoration
- * 7. What about pipeline rupture? Land destruction, repair guaranteed, and time?
8. Terrific loss of jobs
9. Water--prior rights-Ag? Coal? Municipalities?
- *10. Other water sources?
- *11. Could this one let other pipelines in easier?
12. Could this set precedence for water rights? (Being shipped out?)
13. Electric usage compounded by southern use of water

- 14. Other transportation? (Railroad)
- *15. Is it actually cheaper including cost of building?
- *16. Socio-economic waste by export service
- *17. Inflation

Alliance Groups 21 & 23

- 1. Ground and surface water depletion.
- 2. Effect of eminent domain for coal slurry pipelines federal water policy and water export policy.
- 3. Economic impact presently and in the future on Alliance and western Nebraska.
- * 4. Effectiveness of reclamation following construction.
- 5. Authority of the State of Nebraska to control ETSI's use of water once the pipeline is operational - and involved in Interstate Commerce.
- 6. Effect of Madison Formation withdrawal on other water resources (includes #1)
- 7. Feasibility of a return pipeline supplying the necessary water.
- * 8. What other water resources would be used to supplement the pipeline should the Madison fail?
- * 9. Effect of slurry storage ponds on wildlife and ground water quality.
- *10. Effect of pipeline construction and operation on agricultural operations.
- *11. Effect of approval of the ETSI project on future application as a precedent.
- 12. Effect of pipeline break on present and future beneficial uses of water resources and land resource use.
- 13. Where will the liability rest for damages caused by a coal slurry break and cost of rehabilitation.
- *14. Energy efficiency of coal slurry pipelines.
- *15. Dependability of slurry lines in the event of terrorist activity, civil disobedience, or foreign military activity.

Alliance Groups 22 & 24

- 1. Limit on number of pipelines
- 2. How much agricultural land used?
- 3. Effect on employment-financial impact
- 4. Effect of loss of water for people in agriculture
- 5. Price on transport on crops by rail
- * 6. Is profit a factor allowing the effects on this area?
- 7. Where is the water going now?
- 8. Potential pollution on surface water with potential breaks
- 9. Benefits for this area?
- *10. What studies have been done?
- *11. Political power behind this pipeline
- 12. Effects on land ownership
- 13. Effect on wildlife
- *14. Energy efficiency--Rail vs. pipeline
- 15. Actual effect on water table in Nebraska from pumping from Wyoming--short and long term

Alliance Groups 25 & 27

1. What will be the impact of drawdown?
2. Concerned about source of water.
3. Why can't ETSI pump water back?
4. How about versatility - can pipeline only pump coal?
5. Why can't power plants be built close to the coal?
6. What impact will ETSI have on employment in western Nebraska?
7. Is 3 feet below ground deep enough to protect against frost damage?
8. What specific measures will ETSI take to restore land after laying pipeline?
9. What rights to water is ETSI willing to guarantee to individuals and communities?

Alliance Groups 26 & 28

1. Depletion of water in Madison Formation and the replenishment of this - how can we be sure it always will be replenished? Drought? Alternate cost of bringing water here from some place else? Why not recirculate the water and use it over and over?
2. Land pollution and destruction? Breakage in the pipeline?
3. During construction virgin land will be broken and may never recover. Effect on surface water such as river beds - if river beds are damaged will the rivers then disappear underground?
4. Eminent domain? The only tool the Nebraska Legislature has to control private property rights.
5. It's time to ask ETSI to quit promising coal to users other than the ultimate user.
6. Economic impact - loss of jobs to people in Nebraska because of less railroad usage.



Results of the Group Work

RESULTS OF GROUP WORK

Introduction

The detailed listing of issues, votes, and workshop groups which follows was developed from the ballots handed in by each work group participant. Only those which received votes are shown in this tabulation. A listing of all issues raised by each work group, regardless of number of votes received, is located in the following appendix.

Work groups are coded in the following way:

Cheyenne	C1, C2, etc.
Gillette	G1, G2, etc.
Denver	D1, D2, etc.
Ponca City	PC
Pryor	P1, P2, etc.
Little Rock	LR1, LR2, etc.
Hernando	H1, H2, etc.
Vidalia	V
Alliance	A1, A2, etc.

WATER ISSUES
(275 Votes)

Subsurface Water - 142 Votes

General - 78 Votes

Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Group
35	Analysis of Madison formation impacts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potable water sources availability - loss of artesian head recharge rate - Agricultural uses - Increase recharge rate of Madison may decrease recharge of shallower aquifers - Deep water - Groundwater (supply) - Springs in Black Hills - Streams and rivers fed by Madison - Flowing of artesian wells - Drawdown 	A5, C1, A18 A25, A9, G4, G1 LR1, D2
25	Depletion of water in Madison Formation and the replenishment of this - how can we be sure it always will be replenished? Drought? Alternate cost of bringing water here from some place else? What not recirculate the water and use it over and over?	A26, C3, A9 A10, A1
7	Require extensive study of Madison. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where does recharge go? - Support of other formations. 	A13, A18
6	Quantify changes in water levels of <u>all</u> aquifers. (younger geologic formations)	G3, G2, A9
4	Uncertainty of capacity of Madison formation.	D1
1	Impact on Madison Formation as future source of water.	A10

Effects in Nebraska and South Dakota - 48 Votes

29	What will be the impact on our water from the Madison formation? Short and Long Term.	A14, A22, A5 A9, A1
9	Drawdown of groundwater from under southwestern South Dakota and northwestern Nebraska.	A6
8	What effect will withdrawal of water from Madison formation have on groundwater level in Nebraska and sandhills?	A17

Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Group
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2	Will removal of water in Madison formation affect Hatcreek, Niobrara, and North Platte?	A1
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Subsurface-Surface Water Relationships - 11 Votes

7	Effect of Madison formation with-drawal on other water resources.	A21
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2	Effect of utilizing the Madison on water supply of other states--both surface and subsurface.	D1
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1	Ground and surface water depletion.	A21
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1	Effects of Madison drawdown on recharge areas (Black Hills, Big Horns...)	D2
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Effects in Wyoming - 5 Votes

5	Effect of slurry operation on groundwater depletion in Wyoming.	PC
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General - 26 Votes

8	Water--Long range impact on Box Butte County and western Nebraska.	A2
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4	Water	C2, A9
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3	Cumulative impacts on water supply.	A5
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3	Is there a conflict with the Bull Cr. water supply project?	LR2
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2	Where is the water going now?	A22
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2	Effect on future H ₂ O project.	G4
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2	Concerned about source of water.	A25
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1	Loss or change of water related projects, i.e., abandoning reservoirs.	A10
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1	Why waste potable water.	G2
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Water Rights - 25 Votes

4	What legal recourse, if water table falls, after operation commences?	A6
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3	Will ETSI guarantee us a usable source of water if water table falls due to ETSI pumping?	A14
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Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Group
3	Legality of diverting underground water from one part of U.S. to another part.	A6
3	Water--prior rights-Ag? Coal? Municipalities?	A18
3	What rights to water is ETSI willing to guarantee to individuals and communities.	A25
2	Public protection of individual and municipal water rights.	G3
2	Wyoming water right control.	G3
2	Water control by states legal control (loss of water control)	A9
2	Authority of the State of Nebraska to control ETSI's use of water once the pipeline is operational - and involved in Interstate Commerce.	A21
1	Would Colorado water rights be sought eventually for the project?	D1

Alternative Sources of Water - 23 Votes

20	Identification and consideration of alternate sources of water.	G6, G2, C3, D2 G4, G3, A18, A2, C1, A7, G1, A4
	- mine dewatering	
	- sewage	
	- Oahe Reservoir	
	- Pump water from other sources	
	- Saline water	
3	Require alternative sources of water or flow agent. Replace gallon for gallon water pumped.	A13

Water Recycling - 19 Votes

12	Feasibility of a return pipeline supplying the the necessary water.	A21, A25, C1, C3, D1, G4, H2, D2
6	Return water to starting point and surrounding areas.	A9
1	Cost of cleaning to cost of recycling.	A18

Water Quality - 19 Votes

At Delivery Points - 14 Votes

6	Water quality - state waters	LR1
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Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Group
5	Dewatering and water quality--contamination.	V
1	Compliance with Clean Water Act, particularly Sec. 404(b) evaluations.	V
1	Identify pollutants required to be taken out (also those left in).	LR1
1	Guarantee that water discharge would be handled in an environmentally acceptable way.	PC
At Source - 5 Votes		
3	Effects on surface and subsurface water quality.	P1
2	What is the quality of the water for the pipeline at the source?	P2
<u>Wetland and Stream Crossings</u> - 9 Votes		
4	During construction virgin land will be broken and may never recover. Effect on surface water such as river beds - if river beds are damaged will the rivers then disappear underground?	A26
2	Route of the pipeline relative to wetlands--possible effects.	V
1	Concern for wetlands reclamation in LA.	H1
1	How will this project impact navigable water?	LR2
1	Operation and construction impacts especially wetlands and river crossings.	LR1, A6
<u>Effects on Flood Control Structures</u> - 5 Votes		
5	Evaluate effect on levees and other public works projects (Miss.)	H2, H1
1	Impacts of project construction on drainages and flood control areas (i.e., using the Arkansas river system, crossing the Mississippi River).	H1
<u>Inter-Basin Transfer of Water</u> - 5 Votes		
5	Water export from semi-arid to humid area. (Transport across hydrological units)	A5, V

Alternative Uses of Water - 1 Vote

Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Group
1	Alternative uses of water. Use for agriculture.	D2, C3, H2

SOCIOECONOMIC ISSUES

(194 Votes)

Employment Effects - 48 Votes

24	Effect of pipeline on railroad jobs (loss of jobs).	A5, D1, A26, A4 A2, A18, G1, A10
5	Water and jobs in this country--jobs in Alliance area and State of Nebraska.	A1
4	Impact on total railroad service and employment.	A10
3	Adverse employment impact.	A13
3	Effect on employment-financial impact.	A22
3	Economic damage to cities and towns and communities with railroad related jobs.	A17
2	What impact will ETSI have on employment in western Nebraska?	A25
2	Labor force needed for construction and operation.	P1
1	Truckers employment.	A7
1	Economic impact on NE area (employment).	A18

Local Socioeconomic Concerns - 51 Votes

12	Socioeconomic impacts (e.g., property taxes, employment)	A6, G4, A5, A9, A13, G3
5	Compensation for groups that suffer losses.	A13
4	What effect on the economic area?	A14
4	Social, cultural, and economic effects of the proposal for Mississippi.	H2
4	Socioeconomic impacts on local communities in Arkansas.	LR2
4	The financial stability of the U.S. rail industry is at crossroads. Rising coal traffic	A1

represents the RR industry's best hopes for a source of major new revenue. What effect would coal slurry pipelines have on the economic survival of the industry?

3	Economic impact presently and in the future of Alliance and western Nebraska.	A21
3	Potential economic effects of slurry line in Louisiana.	V
3	Secondary socioeconomic and "other" growth impacts.	P1, LR1, C7
2	What is return benefit to Nebraska from this project?	A6
2	Economic impacts. - Alternate modes of coal transport - Employment - Taxation - Wyoming benefits of end-use?	C2
1	Benefits for this area?	A22
1	Economic impact on railroads.	G6
1	Impact on railroads after use of excess rail equipment after construction.	PC
1	What economic effect all land deprived of water.	A17
1	Economic effects of installations (e.g. dewatering facilities) on surrounding communities.	P2

Cost Effectiveness - 35 Votes

6	Analysis of cost effectiveness of moving coal by railroad or pipeline.	D1
5	Cost-benefit analysis for whole country--not just one group.	A15
4	Cost comparison of delivered coal compared to alternates.	P1
4	What savings are guaranteed by ETSI to the consumer? (reference Grand River Dam auth.)	PC
4	Cost/benefit analysis relative to alternate modes (including need for coal at site).	D2
4	Cost/benefit comparison of transporting coal in a slurry pipeline vs. railroad.	P2

Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Group
4	Economic competition of slurry with railroads.	V, H2
2	Rejustification cost benefit analysis (cost of imported coal)	G2
2	Cost comparison vis-a-vis railroads.	LR1
<u>Landowner Rights and Eminent Domain - 20 Votes</u>		
5	Impacts of the construction of the slurry line on individual landowners as well as municipalities.	C1
5	Effect of eminent domain for coal slurry pipelines federal water policy and water export policy.	A21
4	Use of eminent domain in the face of Nebraska public opinion.	A10
3	Eminent domain? The only tool the Nebraska Legislature has to control private property rights.	A26
1	Will ETSI have condemnation rights?	PC
1	Time of notification of right-of-way crossing to private owners.	P2
1	Effects on land ownership.	A22
<u>Construction Impacts - 12 Votes</u>		
11	Socioeconomic impact of construction - all services - cumulative	C3, G6, G1 D1
1	Social impacts (construction and operation phases) with respect to other projects.	G3
<u>Slurry Proposal as Precedent-Setting - 10 Votes</u>		
4	Could this set precedence for water rights? (Being shipped out?)	A18
4	Precedent of this pipeline relative to future ones?	D2, A10, A18, A21, A17
1	Cumulative and inducing effects of additional pipelines.	D1
1	Limit on number of pipelines.	A22

Slurry Proposal vs. Local Sources of Energy - 9 Votes

Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Group
5	Economic impacts of ETSI vs. Mississippi Coal --both with respect to both jobs and sale to others.	H2, H1
3	Effects on Oklahoma coal industry (employment, market competition, etc...)	PC
1	Competition of coal as energy source in Louisiana.	V

Taxation and Revenue - 5 Votes

3	Impacts on tax structure (revenues and expenditures) - DeSoto County.	H2
2	Tax revenues broken down more definitively.	P1

Demand for the Coal - 4 Votes

2	Will the pipeline be used to export U.S. natural resources out of the country?	H1
1	Need for coal? (This coal, other coal, other energy sources)	C2, D2
1	Energy need vs. economic and environmental effects.	LR1

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
(96 Votes)

General - 32 Votes

7	Potential of environmental damage 100 ft. wide sear Potential subterranean pollution	A17
4	Air and Water Quality concerns	A1
4	R.R. vs. Pipelines Pollution from increased rail transport of coal.	G1
3	General Environmental Impacts	A5, C2
2	Maintenance of air, water, land environmental quality standards.	LR2
2	Not environmentally sound in rangeland, farmland, and sandhills.	A2

Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Group
2	Potential multiple uses of the right-of-way	P2
1	Associated impacts at terminals (barge, traffic, spills, etc.)	D2
1	Concern for adequate and appropriate mitigation.	P1
1	Impacts to ecology of western states crossed by the pipeline.	A1
1	Conservation of natural resources during construction, operation, and maintenance of this project.	LR2
1	Protection of recreational, cultural, and natural resources.	D2
1	Ag. impacts, human consumption, wetlands, recreation, wildlife.	A5
1	Environmental Impacts - Incremental difference between railroad - Slurry and no slurry pipeline (25 million tons of coal).	D1
1	Consideration of pollution from trains.	G4

Fish & Wildlife - 21 Votes

Habitat - 9 Votes

3	What will be the effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat of pipeline, associated facilities, and population increase?	G4
2	Effects (direct...initial construction... and induced) on fish and wildlife habitat.	V
1	Impacts to fish and wildlife habitat in Oklahoma.	P2
1	Mitigation for losses to wildlife and wildlife habitat?	G4
1	Loss of wildlife habitat quality and quantity.	G3
1	Restoration of natural habitat.	G4

Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Group
Populations - 8 Votes		
3	Effects of proposal on fish & wildlife in Mississippi.	H2
3	Environmental impact to wildlife from sludge ponds.	A17
1	Effect on wildlife.	A22
1	Maintenance and operation impacts on fish/wildlife (herbicides).	V
Threatened and Endangered Species - 4 Votes		
3	Potential impacts on threatened and endangered species.	LR2
1	Critical habitat - endangered species	C3
<u>Reclamation</u> - 16 Votes		
4	Are they going to reclaim and restore the right-of-way?	A14
2	Restoration of disturbed areas	A5
2	With a ditch across a person's land, how are you going to use gravity irrigation?	A1
2	Reclamation plan - a right-of-way - all facilities and roads - amount of land disturbed - species	C3, A25
1	Detailed study of proposed reclamation procedures and plans.	C1
1	What are the reclamation procedures along the pipeline?	A14
1	For people in the path of the slurry line. The destruction of all vegetation for 100' necessary to bury a 38" pipeline in the hills area may not vegetate in the next 50 years partially because it is in line with prevailing winds.	A1
1	Effect of digging and covering of ditch.	A6
1	Fragile environment-restoration.	A18
1	Scar of the land.	A9

Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Group
<u>Agriculture</u> - 12 Votes		
4	Agricultural impacts	A10
3	Effect of loss of water for people in agriculture.	A22
1	Agricultural land use conflicts.	LR1
1	Effect on agriculture.	G4
1	Food costs as the result of loss of irrigated land.	A10
1	Water for agriculture.	A17
1	How much agricultural land used?	A22
<u>Archeology</u> - 6 Votes		
3	Impact on historical and archeological sites.	LR2
3	Cultural resources.	LR1
<u>Land Use</u> - 4 Votes		
3	Land use concern for areas used for barge and dewatering facilities (at Penton).	PC
1	Possible cumulative effects of this line (other facilities).	V
<u>Coal Dust</u> - 4 Votes		
2	Does the coal dust have any explosive qualities at the terminal?	P2
1	Spontaneous combustion characteristics of slurry delivered coal vs. railroad delivered coal.	P2
1	Coal dust? If so, how much and its effects.	LR1
<u>Noise</u> - 1 Vote		
1	Level and pitch of noise at pumping station.	PC

PROJECT DESIGN ISSUES

(54 Votes)

Description of the Proposal - 29 Votes

Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Group
4	What will be done with the water from the slurry in Arkansas? (How will it be dealt with?)	LR2
3	Who are the customers of the coal slurry line?	PC
3	Will all utility companies be able to use the same coal out of the same pipeline or will different states have different requirements?	A17
3	Will the pipeline be constructed to transport other types of commodities (e.g., crude oil)?	P2, A25
2	Emergency reservoirs - beneficial effects, e.g., recreation.	C2
2	Pipeline corrosion and abrasion.	LR1
2	What will the effect of ETSI communicative requirements be on available frequency spectrums?	A14
2	Water disposal at power plants (How?).	P2
1	How will ETSI dispose of water at the barge terminals?	C1
1	How will this water be used ultimately after the coal is removed?	A14
1	Engineering feasibility of ETSI pipeline.	D1
1	50 year life of pipeline too long.	A2
1	Flexibility regarding additional coal (possible expansion).	D7
1	Consideration of alternative design/construction alternatives.	V
1	What grade must be maintained by slurry line?	PC
1	Why aren't dump ponds required now?	LR1

Alternative Routes - 13 Votes

Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Group
8	Method of selecting and ranking alternate routes.	P1, LR2
3	Use Arkansas River instead of Mississippi River to transport coal from Tulsa.	LR1
2	Alternative, <u>specific</u> routes.	V

Economics of the Proposal - 6 Votes

3	Subsidized by Kansas-Nebraska Gas	A2
2	Economic aspects of the project (e.g., funding, profits)	LR2
1	What justification for building the pipeline? (money, civic good, etc.)	A14

Health and Safety Considerations - 4 Votes

2	Health and safety measures to be incorporated into construction and operation of the pipeline.	D1
1	Will they comply with the 1970 Pipeline Safety Act and the construction standards of OSHA?	P2
1	Maintenance and safety commitments during operation.	P1

Alternative Fluids - 2 Votes

1	What alternative transport fluids are being considered?	V
1	Alternatives (to water) mediums for slurry (oil, ethanol, fluidized bed,...).	D2

OTHER COAL TRANSPORTATION MODES ISSUES
(42 Votes)

Slurry-Other Mode Comparisons - 30 Votes

12	Alternative transportation of coal by other modes.	G6, A18, G3 G2, G4, P1, C1
4	Is it environmentally as well as economically feasible project compared to alternatives such as hydroelectric plants or transporting energy via electrically conducted lines?	A14

Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Group
2	Present transportation adequate.	A2
2	Why do we need ETSI to move coal?	A17
2	Economic, environmental and political issues weighed against alternatives.	LR1
2	Impact of export of coal vs. conversion locally.	C3
2	Effects on existing transport systems.	A5
1	Allow government to give an unfair and advantage to any one transportation system.	A2
1	Why can't power plants be built close to the coal?	A25
1	Examine alternative in economic sense.	A5
1	How will this project affect other modes of coal transportation?	LR2

Slurry-Rail Comparisons - 12 Votes

4	Ability of railroad to handle increased coal production.	D1, G2
3	What is the advantage of coal slurry over railroad?	A17
3	Effect of slurry line on railroad's common carrier obligations.	PC
1	Competition for railroads.	G6
1	Price of transport of crops by rail.	A22

RUPTURE AND SPILL ISSUES
(30 Votes)

5	Handling cleanups.	A5
3	Land pollution and destruction? Breakage in the pipeline?	A26
3	Effect on energy uses of the system should operation desist (be interrupted)?	PC
3	Spill safety concerns at the site of a water crossing.	LR2

Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Group
3	Spills or pipeline rupture (margin of safety on operation).	A9, H2
2	Concern for spills in Mississippi River (and other waterways along the route(s)).	H1
2	Likelihood of spills and how to deal with them.	PC
2	Results of break in pipe?	A2
1	Rupture or pump failure.	A10
1	Effect of pipeline break on present and future beneficial uses of water resources and land resource use.	A21
1	Where will the liability rest for damages caused by a coal slurry break and cost of rehabilitation.	A21
1	Potential pollution on surface water with potential breaks.	A22
1	Spill liability.	LR1
1	What are spill monitoring and clean up provisions?	P2
1	Environmental aspects of pipeline rupture.	A6

ENERGY EFFICIENCY ISSUES
(29 Votes)

18	Energy efficiency of slurry line compared to other modes of transport (railroads, barge).	PC1, V, A1, A22, G1, G2, A21, P2, D1,
3	Loss of usable energy after going through pipeline.	A2, A11
2	Will energy cost of alternative transport methods be considered?	G4
2	Non-partisan comparative study of transportation by various modes with consideration to the most energy efficient mode of transportation.	C1
2	Analysis of energy used to transport coal.	A13

Votes	Voiced Concerns	Workshop Groups
1	Increase of oil imports - increased use by locomotives.	G1
1	Electric usage compounded by southern use of water.	A18

ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES
(10 Votes)

Conduct of the Assessment - 5 Votes

3	Weighting and ranking methodology for comparing tangibles.	P1
1	Criteria for reconnaissance vs. on site environmental inventory.	P1
1	Impact of 2 year time to prepare EIS.	C3

Legal Issues - 5 Votes

2	State and federal coordination.	G2
1	Can a cease and desist order be accomplished?	G2
1	Scheduling reviews by various (state, fed, and local,...) agencies in a coordinated manner.	V
1	Is there coordination with a multi-model corridor from Kansas City to Brunswick, GA?	H1



Summary of Written Comments

APPENDIX 3

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS

Powder River Basin Resource Council - Sheridan, Wyoming

Six general concerns were raised. They are: (1) energy efficiency, (2) impacts to Madison aquifer as a result of pumping, (3) possible alternative water supplies, (4) relationship of slurry line right-of-way with existing right-of-way, (5) what legal recourse is available for Wyoming to shut the slurry operation down if necessary, and (6) air quality impacts on the area from the preparation plants.

Black Hills Conservancy Sub-District - Rapid City, South Dakota

The issue raised was to consider the West River Aqueduct as an alternate water source for the proposal.

Edgar D. Short - Little Rock, Arkansas

Issues raised were: (1) impact of construction on water quality, (2) impact on groundwater supplies, (3) impact of water use for the proposal on other alternative uses, (4) impact on unique ecosystem types, (5) economic analysis of indirect, direct and long-term impacts, (6) economic effects of the project by precipitation of development along the corridor, impact on other transportation businesses, (7) energy analysis should be conducted, and (8) impact of construction of power plants, production of coal, and other activities connected to the proposal should be assessed.

Keith E. Anderson - Edgemont, South Dakota

Concerns expressed were: (1) economic impact of lowered water level should be assessed, (2) effects of lowered water levels in the Madison or shallower aquifers needs discussion, and (3) alternative water sources should be assessed.

Lincoln County Joint Planning Commission - North Platte, Nebraska

The only issue raised was impact on the Ogallala aquifer from use of water out of the Madison formation.

Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Missouri Region - Billings, Montana

Concerns were related to issues connected with use of water from Keyhole Reservoir as an alternate water source: (1) effects of pumping plant on aquatic life, (2) impact of pipeline across Bureau of Reclamation lands surrounding the reservoir, (3) effects on reservoir operation, and (4) downstream effects on irrigators.

National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office - Denver, Colorado

Concern of impact on cultural and historic resources particularly along the North Platte River.

Environmental Protection Agency - Washington, D.C.

Six major issue categories were identified. They are: (1) Water - impact on future competing uses, impact from breakage or leakages, treatment and discharge at delivery points, chemical interactions between coal and water, quality of discharge effluent, (2) Air quality - impact during construction, emissions from pump stations, impacts associated

with increased burning of pipeline transported coal, (3) Toxic substances used and impact, (4) Flora and Fauna - impact from construction and breaks, (5) Transportation - alternative modes, transportation to pipeline and from pipeline to users, impact of line clogging, and (6) Energy - energy costs, energy efficiency.

Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Missouri Region - Denver, Colorado

Their concerns involve possible impact on reclamation project water supply, water quality, and effect on surface flows on the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

National Park Service, Midwest Region - Omaha, Nebraska

Major concerns were: possible impact on Scotts Bluff National Monument, Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon and Mormon National Historic Trails and proposed Tallgrass Prairie National Park.

Colorado State Department of Highways - Denver, Colorado

Issues of concern were: impact of crossing highways, analysis of other transportation modes and economic impact.

Colorado Division of Water Resources - Denver, Colorado

Identified issues were: evaluation of power consumption of the pump stations, impact on water quality in the Arkansas River, relationship to existing transportation corridors, treatment and use of slurry water at delivery points, impact on water quality in irrigation ditches, and disruption of flows in rivers and irrigation ditches.

Colorado Division of Wildlife - Denver, Colorado

Concern over impact on wildlife habitats and reclamation.

Colorado Department of Health - Denver, Colorado

Issues were: air quality impacts during construction and operation of the pipeline and pump stations; water quality impacts of spillage; impact of short and long term population increases; and water quality impacts during construction.

Governor of Wyoming - Cheyenne, Wyoming

A list of eighty-eight questions was submitted for consideration. The basic issues raised by these questions are: impact of withdrawal of water from Madison formation, cumulative impacts, alternative pipeline locations, socioeconomic impacts, alternative water sources, and energy efficiency.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Billings Area Office - Billings, Montana

Major issue raised was impact of drawdown of 20,000 acre feet on reserved Indian water rights.

Nebraska Railroad Association - Omaha, Nebraska

A total of twenty questions were submitted. The major issues raised are: alternative routes and impacts if unable to cross Union Pacific's lines; socioeconomic impacts; impact on present and future water users of the Madison formation; impact of pipeline rupture and spills; impact of surface disturbance; and energy efficiency.

Fish and Wildlife Service, South Dakota Area Office - Pierre, South Dakota

Primary concern is impact of crossing North Platte and Republican River.

James L. Builteman - Little Rock, Arkansas

Expressed concerns were: energy efficiency; impact on sensitive and/or unique areas; secondary socioeconomic impacts; impact on groundwater resources; and impact of coal production and end use.

Railroad Group - (Kansas City Southern Railway Company, Burlington Northern, Inc., Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Railway Company, and Union Pacific Corporation)

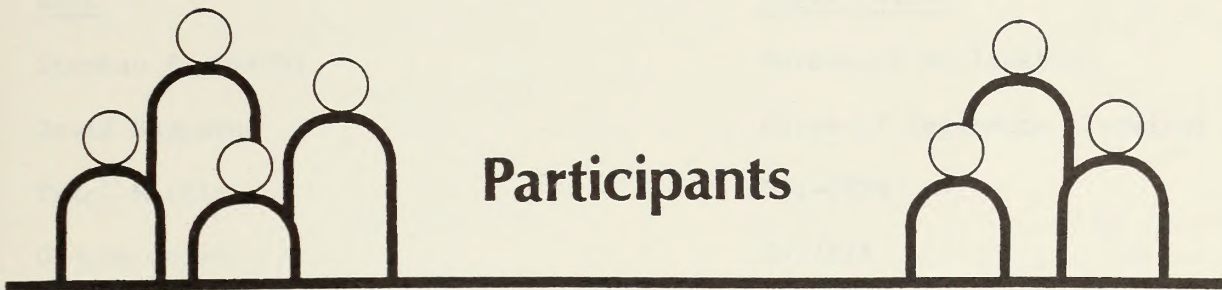
A total of 48 questions and/or issues were submitted in an issue paper to Guy Martin, Assistant Secretary for Land and Water Resources, Department of Interior on September 17, 1979. The major items raised in that issue paper are: (1) scope should include impact of transporting coal from the mine to the preparation plants; (2) impact of use of Madison formation water on other aquifers, streams, rivers, users, etc.; (3) alternative sources of water should be included in the analysis; (4) spill and rupture impacts; (5) impact on cultural resources; (6) quality of the water after dewatering has occurred; (7) socioeconomic impacts of slurry lines vs. railroad haulage; and (8) energy efficiency.

Senator Samuel Cullan, Nebraska State Senator - Hemingford, Nebraska

Issues and concerns raised were: (1) control of the pipeline by Nebraska if adverse water impacts occurred; (2) impact on Nebraska water resources; (3) relationship to other slurry pipelines; (4) impact on present and future Madison Formation water projects; (5) impacts of spills and ruptures; (6) alternative modes of transportation should be assessed; and (7) socioeconomic impact especially in the employment sector.

St. Francis Levee District, Board of Directors - West Memphis, Arkansas

The only issue raised was to consider an alternate barge loading terminal to be located on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi.



APPENDIX 4

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 21, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Stephan F. Specht	Bureau of Reclamation
David Shepard	Corps of Engineers (Permits)
Terry Martin	DOI-OEPR
George Quist	DOI/BIA
Sidney J. Spiegel	DOI/BIA
Frank McGilvrey	DOI/FWS/ES
Mickey Klein	DOT/FRA--Policy & Program Devel.
Joseph C. Caldwell	DOT/OST
Dan Krinsley	EIA/GS
Brad Andrews	EPA
Andrea Myslicki	EPA
Thomas H. Pierce	EPA
Sam R. Little	EPA/OER
Mark Yachmetz	Federal Railroad Admin.
Jim Young	Fish & Wildlife Service
Jackie Campbell	Fish & Wildlife Service/ES
Ralph Solether	Forest Service
Ron Olsen	Forest Service
Larry Kline	FWS/OCS
Glen D. Bottoms	I.C.C.
Steve Botts	I.C.C.
William P. Gregg	National Park Service

WASHINGTON, D.C.
June 21, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
J. M. McCabe	OER/EPA
Carrolena Key	Office of Envir. Compl. & Review
George Holmberg	Soil Conservation Service
N.E. Moras	U.S.C.G.
Kenneth Vanlier	USGS--Reston
Leonard A. Wood	USGS/WRD

CHEYENNE, WYOMING
August 7, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Marilyn S. Kite	Attorney
Jack Knott	BN
John Steil	BRW/Noblitt
Joan Barron	Casper Star Tribune
Ron Olsen	Forest Service
Scotch Pankonin	Kansas City Southern Industries
P. S. Brown	Kansas City Sov. - Ind. Inc.
Ralph Grazak	KRAE Radio
Mel Scariano	KYCU - TV
H. Lenhart	Peabody Coal Company
Leonard G. Swanson	Self
Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Adams	Selves
R. W. Frisby	Senator Alan Simpson
Kathleen Circosta	Senator Malcolm Wallop
Larry Kline	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Robert H. Berg	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Stan Kurcaba	U.S. Forest Service
Carol Sue Hansen	Union Pacific Railroad
Dale Bingham	Wilson-Snyder
Harry Harju	Wyoming Game & Fish Department
Mike Stone	Wyoming Game & Fish Department
Clyde H. Howard	Wyoming Highway Department
Elizabeth Phelan	Wyoming Legislature
Peter Kozisek	Wyoming Outdoor Council

GILLETTE, WYOMING

August 9, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Fred Gerber	ARCO Coal Company
Jack Kyser	ARCO Coal Company
Jack Knott	BN
Cindy Ross	Casper Star-Tribune
Keith Anderson	City of Edgemont
Matt Brown	City of Edgemont
Gerard E. Mick	Corps of Engineers
Jack D. Cameron	District USFS Ranger-Thunderbasin
Guy W. Allfree	Gillette News-Record
Frank Bice	Kerr-McGee Coal Corp.
S. Jess Larsen	Kerr-McGee Coal Corp.
Sue McLean	KIML Radio - Gillette
Jack K. Nisselius	News-Record
Collin Fallat	Office of the Governor, (Wyoming)
Irvin M. Johnson	P.R.B.R.C.
Joe Jefferson	Self
Luther M. Krupp	Self
Sue Hayes	Self
Michael Whitaker	State Board of Control
L. J. Hunter	State Representative
Albert C. Williams	Tennessee Valley Authority
Ellen E. Otto	Tennessee Valley Authority
Wm. M. McMaster	Tennessee Valley Authority
Willard Young	Texas Eastern

GILLETTE, WYOMING
August 9, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Jon M. White	The Carter Mining Company
Ralph Miller	U.S. Corps of Engineers--Omaha
Bill & Jean Sears	Weston Co. Farm Bureau
J. A. Williams	Wyodak Resources
Joel Lunsford	Wyodak Resources
W. C. Lunsford	Wyodak Resources
C. L. Child	Wyoming Farm Bureau
Roger Wilson	Wyoming Game & Fish Department
Walt Gasson	Wyoming Game & Fish Department

DENVER, COLORADO
August 20, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Rene Thomas Goupillaud	ARCO Coal Company
Stephen R. Oettinger	Atlantic Richfield Company
Anne R. McGee	BN
Clark R. Madison	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Patsy Goodman	Colorado Department of Highways
Steve Norris	Colorado Division of Planning
Al Whitaker	Colorado Division of Wildlife
Emma Morgan	Colorado State Land Board
William J. Killip, II	Colorado State Land Board
John C. Woodward	Denver Water Department
R. J. Bruning	Department of Interior
Fred L. Jones	HCRS
Bruce Lowe	Marathon Pipeline Co.
Bob Kasperek	NPS
Dave Carter	Rocky Mountain Farmer's Union
George R. Rekela	Self
Gordon Webster	Stone & Webster
Steve Rademacher	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
Michael A. Gansecki	U.S. E.P.A.
Michael P. Jansky	U.S.E.P.A., Region VI, Dallas, TX
Lee C. Dutcher	U.S.G.S.

PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA
August 21, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Bill Healy	Arkansas Traveler
James Hamburger	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Leo Derichsweiler	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Erling Helland	Erling Helland Associates
Ervin Lebeda	Farmer
H. A. Linderer	Frisco Railroad
Ed Dudley	Oklahoma RR Commission
Dan Binns	Santa Fe
Pat Hubbell	Santa Fe
Gene Thorpe	Self
Roy Sullivan	Sullivan's Trucking Co.
James R. Morgan	WBBZ Radio

PRYOR, OKLAHOMA
August 22, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Jim Koons	Benham-Blair & Affiliates, Inc.
Luis F. Dominguez	Benham-Blair & Affiliates, Inc.
Bob Hope	Corps of Engineers
Dale E. Maxwell	Corps of Engineers
K. C. Green	Corps of Engineers
Larry Hogue	Corps of Engineers
H. A. Linderer	Frisco Railroad
Afton W. Billingsley	G.R.D.A.
Jack Marcy	G.R.D.A.
W. H. Wilson	G.R.D.A.
Randall Elliott	GROA
Bryan Musgrove	MKT. RR.
Ed Dudley	Oklahoma RR Commission
Ralph Campbell	Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Commission
Tom Hoxie	Pryor Chamber of Commerce
Dan Binns	Santa Fe
Pat Hubbell	Santa Fe
Edward T. Straigis	Self
Fredric P. Lamb	Self
Gary T. Fisher	Self
Glenda Lamb	Self
J. N. Kyzar	Self
Ross H. Boyle	Self
Royce H. Bentley	Self

August 22, 1979

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
August 23, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Mary & Jack Bennett	Archeological Assessments, Inc.
Floyd D. Durham	Ark. Dept. of Pollution Control
Jarrell E. Southath	Ark. Dept. of Pollution Control
Joseph W. Woodson	Ark. State Pipe Trades Assn.
Martha A. Relingson	Arkansas Archeological Society
Steve Taylor	Arkansas Democrat Newspaper
Phil Martin	Arkansas Dept. of Econ. Devel.
Carol Griffiee	Arkansas Gazette
Fred Kleihauer	Arkansas Historic Preservation
Dennis E. Taylor	Arkansas Power & Light
Ray F. Cox	Arkansas Power & Light
Robert D. Smith	Arkansas Railroad Association
Francis E. Jackson	Buller Equipment & Rentals
Terry L. Rodery	Corps of Engineers (Memphis)
Gerald Davis	Corps of Engineers, Memphis
T. M. Flanagan	Greenwood Utilities
Ron Gardner	KARK - TV
Randy Dixon	KATV
Tonia Blane-Webber	KATV
Henry Saine	KTHV
Stanley H. Janes	Ladish Co.
Stephen Winters	Natural & Scenic Rivers Commiss.
Margie Snider	Pine Bluff Commercial Newspaper
Ed Williams	Self

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
August 23, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Edgar D. Short	Self
Henry F. Conner	Self
Mary Frances Beavers	Self
Thurman Rager, Jr.	Self
Walter Dees	Self
Robert S. Durham	U.S. Army Engineer Dis., L.R.
Dennis B. Jordan	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Don R. Beavers	United Transportation Union
John E. Terry	USGS

HERNANDO, MISSISSIPPI
August 27, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Russ Fly	Commercial Appeal
Eugene P. Columbus	Corps of Engineers
Ron Moody	De Soto Co. Tribune
Ken Murphree	DeSoto Co. Planning Commission
Floyd S. Robertson	DeSoto County
Hallond Nichols	DeSoto County
Fred D. Rogers	DeSoto County Planning Comm.
Jack Hood	M.P.S.C.
Milland Tripp	Miller-Trip Construction Co.
Harvey W. Howze III	Quitman Co. Farm Bureau
Dorothy Martin	Self
Drew R. Williams	Self
Gene W. Fleming	Self
J.G. Lee	Self
John A Graves	Self
Milan G. Baker	Self
W.W. Hughes Jr.	Self
William R. Whitehead	Self
Burrell Fair	St. Francis Levee Dist. of Ark.
Elizabeth S. Gaynes	VXD
William H. Keel	Walls Fire Department
J. F. Mooney	YMD Levee Board-Clarksdale

VIDALIA, LOUISIANA

August 28, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Ben Chance	Concordia Electric Coop. Inc.
Kenneth Mosley	Corps of Engineers
Susan Harrison	Corps of Engineers
Glenn Lukos	Corps of Engineers--New Orleans
Karl Finca	Department of Natural Resources
Robert Weaver	DNR/LA
Martin F. Sawyer	Exxon
M. B. Watson	LA Dept. of Wildlife & Fisheries
A. C. Colvin	LA Power & Light

ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA
August 29, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Mary Burke	Agriculture
Keith P. Bowen	Alliance Area Chamber of Commerce
Don Walker	Alliance Chamber of Commerce
Hugh Bunnell	Alliance Daily Times-Herald
Scott W. Smith	Alliance Daily Times-Herald
Robert E. And Eva Knight	Alliance National Bank
Robert W. Watt	Alliance Railroad Credit Union
Franklin L. Wilson	BMWF
Dave B. McCune	BN
Kenneth L. Cook	BN
Mr. & Mrs. Ron Grant	BN
John D. Lurvey, Sr.	BN Cr. Union
Ray Mashburn	BN Engineer
John C. Pohl	BN/NC--Land Owner Red Willow Co.
Martin Jensen	BRAC
Robert L. Tapscott	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engin.
Dan Kuehn	Business
Duane Worley	Business
Robert L. Bruce	Cattle Interest
Walter Merrihew	Cattle Interest
Jim Riffi	Chadron Record
Jeanne Kranzler	Chadron State College
Robert W. Bower	City of Alliance
C. B. Colgan	City of Hot Springs

ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA
August 29, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Al Carr	Conductor
A. Hesse	Engineer
Roy Punwitz	Farm
Leona Panivitz	Farm & Cattle
Delores Dreyer	Farm Bureau
Mr. & Mrs. Garvin E. Orr	Farm Bureau
William Rasmussen	Farm Bureau
Rite Abegg	Farm Owner
A.A. Ahl	Farmer
J. L. Gardner	Farmer
Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Hoffman	Farmer & Rancher
Mr. & Mrs. Wayne Wilkins	Farmer & Rancher
Mr. & Mrs. Larry Becker	Farmer & WIFE
Leslie Stull	Farmer County Commissioner
Richard Collins	Farmer Irr.
Kenneth D. Lee	Farms
Gene Vejraska	Gene's Pharmacy
Lane R. Nansel	Guardian State Bank & Trust
Donald D. Stull	Guardian State Bk. & Tr.
Virgil Hatch	Hatch Driving
Larry Patrick	KCOW Radio
Tim Colby	KCSR
Mike Berg	KFGH
K. Maddox	Local 602 I.A. of M.

ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA
August 29, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Jame B. Thomas	Mayor
Gerald Smith	Meyers Land & Cattle Co.
C. Leonard Peterson	Mule Shoe Bar Ranches, Inc.
James Irwin	NBD
Harry Lustgarten	Nebraska Railroad Association
Phil Kenny	Nebraska Railroad Association
Mr. & Mrs. Roy W. Lilley	Nebraska Stock Grower
David W. Briggs	Nebraska Wildlife Federation
Neil Coloich	Neili Truck Service
E. L. Neuswanger	Neuswangers, Inc.
R. B. Jensen	NW Bell
Gordon Hull	Rancher
Troy Collins	Rancher
Lawrence Van Cleave	Ranchers & Citizens
Jess J. McGinley	Ranching
Vern Rasmussen	Rasmussen Irrigation Service
Larry Norgard	S.N.W.
Mildred L. Heiser	S.N.W.
Neil L. Bailey	Save Nebraska Water & Self
Alyce Phillip Taylor	Self
Brenda D. Tuton	Self
Bruce Iske	Self
Byron E. Nelson	Self
Carl C. Patterson	Self

ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA
August 29, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Cathy Cover	Self
Charles F. Hanna	Self
Dale Abley	Self
Dale Lawrence	Self
Dan Furman	Self
David Darveou	Self
David Tifield	Self
Delbert M. Grothen	Self
Delores Cotant	Self
Don Prochazka	Self
Donald D. Sandoz	Self
Donald F. Sjostrom	Self
Doug Lovell	Self
Dr. William Glassbrenner	Self
Edward Kooper, Jr.	Self
Edward Wittig	Self
Emmett W. Foley	Self
Evelyn Tapscott	Self
Frank J. Messersmith	Self
Frank S. Jesse	Self
Gary Housh	Self
Gertrude Tolstedt	Self
Hanora Schefield	Self
Harold Cotant	Self

ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA
August 29, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Harold J. Newman	Self
Harry F. McKibbin	Self
Herman Bartels	Self
J. C. Hargrove	Self
J. W. Hollis	Self
Jack Brittan	Self
James Mracek	Self
Jim Anderson	Self
Jim Carlson	Self
Jim Sheaffer	Self
John Barry	Self
John W. Cover, Jr.	Self
Juanita Johnson	Self
K. C. Sallee	Self
Klaus W. Galiuslzy	Self
Larry Cox	Self
Larry L. Juhnke	Self
Lester Jesse	Self
Lloyd H. Brewer	Self
Loren D. Strait	Self
Mark S. Coren	Self
Marvin B. Yoong	Self
Max R. Garwood	Self
Maxine Kripi	Self

ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA
August 29, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Mike Mracek	Self
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Place	Self
Mrs. Clark Montgomery	Self
Mrs. Floyd C. Stone	Self
Mrs. Jerry Watson	Self
Mrs. T.S. Park	Self
P. C. Enenbach	Self
Pam Culla	Self
R. E. Wilmott	Self
R. N. Laing	Self
Raymond Johnson	Self
Richard Dreyen	Self
Robert C. Lawrence	Self
Robert Engelhaupt	Self
Sarah Cotant	Self
Steven Crochogha	Self
Steven S. Anderson	Self
Velma E. Wildt	Self
Virginia Campbell	Self
W. E. Schnurr	Self
Warner L. Jordan	Self
Warren R. Maxwell	Self
Wayne W. Fish	Self
William Nexr	Self

ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA
August 29, 1979

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
D. E. Wyland	Self (Land Owner)
Ella Johnson	Self -- Stahla Mobile Homes
Douglas D. Hoffman	Self & Ranch
John E. Hart	Self & United Transport. Union
Mr. & Mrs. Byron Radcliffe	Self(Prof. UNL Engin.-Retir.)
Melvin & Mary Miller	Selves
Mr. & Mrs. Bruce J. Dopheide	Selves
Mr. & Mrs. George Iske	Selves
Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Woods	Selves
Mr. & Mrs. Jud Washington	Selves
Shirley Rasmussen	Sheridan County Farm Bureau
Bob Ridgley	Star-Herald
C. W. Griffes	The Guardian State Bank & Trust
Mark Wilson	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
C. B. Smith	U.T.U.
Harold Nunn, Jr.	U.T.U. Local Comm. of Adjustment
Jonathan M. Pachter	Union Pacific Railroad
Marty McNeil	United Transportation Union
John W. Williams	Upper Niobrara White--NRD
Warren Roos	UTU Local 257
David Wegner	Wegner Chevrolet
Joan O'Connell	WIFE
Marge Borchert	WIFE
Mrs. Sue Carlson	WIFE

ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA
August 29, 1979

NAME

REPRESENTING

Pat Becker

WIFE

Karyn Stansbery

WIFE--Western Outlook Magazine

Donald Putnam

Wstn NE United Chamber of Commer.

Form 1279-3
(June 1984)

BORROWER

HE 595 - C6 E87 1979

ETSI coal slurry pipe
proposal

DATE LOANED	BORROWER

USDI - ELM

Paul B. Myers
BLM (D-460)
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Denver, CO 80225
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